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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ALFRED CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

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[a166]

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BOX 50,
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Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

[a106]

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WATCH and GOLD CHAIN with GOLD

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CHARM attached.

The finder will be rewarded if necessary on

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[a105]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIEUX ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 6th January, 1903.

THE necessity for taking some decisive step
to avoid the evils brought about by the
continuously falling price of silver is dailybecoming more pressing in the Far East; and
warned by their late experience, wefind that, of the few remaining countries
that have up to this retained their
silver standard, Siam and the Philippineshave already made the necessary preparations
for the introduction of gold. TheStraits Settlements are seriously contemplat-
ing a similar step. China thereforeremains as the only commercial state in the
world still adhering to a discredited standard.

Now the disease under which

silver labours is chronic, and proceeds from
natural causes inherent in the nature ofthe metal, or rather the processes of its
extraction. At one time almost the wholeof the silver used in the world was extracted
from ores containing a considerable per-centage of the metal, and till a few years
ago it was generally expected that whenthe price of silver had dropped so low as to
forbid the working of these ores at a profita term would be placed on the continual
fall in the metal. The uses to which silvercan be put as a precious metal are strictly
limited, and have hardly increased in thesame ratio as the decrease in its demand
owing to the discredit cast upon it as acirculating medium. As an useful metal
silver has not yet sufficiently fallen in price
to permit of its coming into any seriously
enhanced demand, so that the market mustbe looked upon as in an especially dangerous
condition, with every indication of further
depression till a balance can be arrived at,
and silver be produced at a profitable price
to the pockets of its employer.

From an entirely different cause, or

rather series of causes, silver finds itself forced on the market in quantities out of all proportion to the natural demand. These causes are partly of natural, but largely of artificial growth. Few metallic ores are raised that do not contain an appreciable quantity of silver, and the extraction of the metal from those ores has largely increased, owing to improved methods which have considerably reduced the cost of the process. It has thus become a sort of by-product in the reduction of other ores, especially lead and copper. The silver thus obtained must be placed on the market independent of price, nor can its production be controlled by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, the amount of silver sold being passed directly to the credit of the working account of the other metals. Even greater than this is the depressing effect produced by the conduct of China. Utterly ignorant of the political and economical motives swaying the more advanced nations, China foolishly made war on the whole world. In former days such a course could have had but one effect—China must have been wholly successful, or have ceased to exist as a nation. As a matter of fact China was ignominiously beaten from the very beginning of her ill-starred attempt. She had calculated on the jealousy of the nations giving her a free hand, and thought she would be permitted to carry out her object in detail. The result proved that, so far from being able to defeat the whole world, she was utterly unable to cope with any one of the more important Powers singly. She was saved from extinction by the parsimony of her two viceroys who fortunately had control of the basin of the Yangtze, and the desire of the more advanced nations to give her another trial. As a punishment for her treachery in having slaughtered in cold blood some hundreds of innocent victims, and having attempted the murder of the Ministers of the Powers at her Court she was not permitted to go scot-free. China in this could not plead ignorance. In her own palmy days she had recognised the sacred character of guests and envoys, and had herself been careful when the insult was offered to herself to inflict summary punishment on the offending nation; and the justice meted out to her was but in accordance with her own principles of statecraft. Instead of suffering the punishment in person, she was, however, let off with pecuniary indemnities. These penalties required her to pay a sum of some five millions sterling per annum, a sufficiently light infliction had she only set about payment in a statesmanlike manner. Here, however, she failed, and the methods she has been adopting have only increased her troubles. Instead of throwing open her trade and endeavouring to meet her charges by opening her markets and encouraging her export trade, which would while meeting her own engagements have directly advantaged her people, she has hampered in every way her trade, with the natural consequence that she has been compelled to meet the whole by the direct export of her own circulating medium, and as she has contrary to the more politic course taken by her neighbours persisted in maintaining her own discredited silver currency, she has been throwing on the foreign markets already overstocked an amount of that metal which, in addition to the other depressing influences at work, has made it an actual drug in the markets of the world.

This is the present condition of affairs; and as China seems unable herself to grasp the situation, the time is approaching, if it has not already come, when she must be saved from the consequences of her own folly. We are not here dealing with an independent nation; China has by her recent conduct lost all right to be considered in the matter. It is only right and reasonable to recall the fact that she has forfeited her claim to be treated as a nation at all; as a fact she only owes what measure of independence has been left to her by the sufferance of the civilised Powers; and in the interests of the metal, or rather the processes of its extraction. At one time almost the whole of the silver used in the world was extracted from ores containing a considerable percentage of the metal, and till a few years ago it was generally expected that when the price of silver had dropped so low as to forbid the working of these ores at a profit a term would be placed on the continual fall in the metal. The uses to which silver can be put as a precious metal are strictly limited, and have hardly increased in the same ratio as the decrease in its demand owing to the discredit cast upon it as a circulating medium. As an useful metal silver has not yet sufficiently fallen in price to permit of its coming into any seriously enhanced demand, so that the market must be looked upon as in an especially dangerous condition, with every indication of further depression till a balance can be arrived at, and silver be produced at a profitable price to the pockets of its employer.

From an entirely different cause, or

the practice of the rest of the world than the present discredited use of silver, now from causes beyond the control of China continually falling in value; the other also in the power of China still is to remove the present drawbacks that hinder the expansion of trade. Following quickly upon these, but requiring more time for its development, is the throwing open of mines, more especially of the gold mines of the Empire. The whole of the great northern range of China, from at least the longitude of Peking eastwards to the Korean frontier, is known to be rich in deposits of this metal, now so urgently needed. By stealth, a considerable amount of gold is raised and exported yearly, and this doubtless has been tending to ease the situation; but even what gold extraction exists is done in contumacy, and is, as far as the Chinese Government is concerned, in direct opposition to its present policy, which is quite prepared to strangle its own salvation in the cradle. These things are well known to all concerned; yet no one will come to the front and urge their being put in practice. On the contrary we have been stupidly trying palliatives that only aggravate the disease they pretend to cure. When will our statesmen see that something better, and more immediate in its action, than the ineffective attempts of treaty-making which we have lately witnessed is needed in the present emergency?

The English mail of the 11th ult. was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

The Imperial Bioscope and Animated Picture Co. will occupy the Theatre Royal for three nights, commencing on the 8th inst.

The return of communicable diseases in Hongkong during last week was two cases of plague (Chinese), both fatal, and one case of ento-ric fever (Japanese), fatal.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 4th January were 314 non-Chinese and 66 Chinese to the former, and 68 non-Chinese and 337 Chinese to the latter institution.

Yesterday at Delhi was to be held the native review and a grand native garden party in the Victoria Gardens. To-day there is the State ball, on Thursday the great review, and on Saturday the Viceroy leaves Delhi. Various sporting events are distributed through the week.

Kwok Li Mui (31), a married woman, was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Police Court yesterday for cruelty to her ten-year-old son. She bound the boy's wrists with a rope which she fastened to a nail in the wall, then beat him with a bamboo and scorched him about the head and face with a lighted wick.

The *Chefoo Express* says:—“Chefoo is infested lately with what might be termed ‘shady characters,’ and one fears the advent of crime among us on their account. Such a one was caught yesterday stealing money from the Chinese servants in the employ of a European, and was made short work of and sent away.”

Sir E. Burton, the Federal Promoter, declares that the proposed agreement for an increased Australian naval subsidy drawn up at the Colonial Conference will be the last of its kind. Australia will be able in 1901—when the operation of certain clauses of the Constitution ceases to be effective—to establish her own navy in co-operation with the Imperial fleet; then the officers and men trained in the meantime in the Australian squadrons will be valuable.

A telegram dated Calcutta, December 23rd, says that the Oxford University Authentics played Bengal Presidency on the previous day. The visitors batted first, and scored 106, Chinnery made 27, Kershaw 25, Hollins 17, and Headlam 13. One of the others reached double figures. The Presidency went in at 4 o'clock, and when stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock, seven wickets had fallen for 39 runs. Mr. Powys-Keck's bowling was deadly. Play was resumed next morning.

Commander Yorke, R.N., has arrived at Weihsien and has taken over charge of the Naval Department on the Island. His correct title is King's Harbourmaster. The Weihsien correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* says that the well known and thoroughly competent American mining expert has lately been there to give his professional opinion on the mining prospect of Weihsien. The correspondent is herself, as of the world, the time has arrived when she must reform her currency, or have it reformed for her, and what the Powers have to consider is, not what is agreeable to China, but what has become a necessity for her further existence. It is plain that the present position of affairs cannot last; there are too many foreign interests and too much foreign property at stake to permit China to play ducks and drakes, even with her own money. She is in the position of a spendthrift bankrupt who has to be restrained from spending any more of his patrimony, not less in his own interests than in those of his creditors, and one of the first and most immediate needs of the situation is such a reform in her currency as shall prevent the necessity of the export of silver to an already overstocked market. For the attainment of this end, one or two measures are of the first, and most immediate necessity. One of these, we have pointed out, is the substitution of a currency more in accordance with

the San Francisco-Honolulu cable (laid by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.) was opened to traffic yesterday.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria hopes to sail from England by the *Australis* at the end of this month, meeting the *Valetta* at Colombo.

A telegram dated December 17th, says:—The plague mortality is increasing, the total deaths last week numbering 13,415 of which the Bombay Presidency had 6,416 and the Punjab 2,000.

Some three hundred natives, men and women, raided the British camp at Shanghai directly it was vacated, and carried off nearly all the furniture and things in it. One of the culprits having been arrested has been sentenced to five hundred blows and to be flogged for three months.

No mail matter can at present be sent from Japan via Siberia. It appears that some time ago the Japanese Department of Communications received official notice from the Russian Administration to the effect that mail would not be conveyed by the Trans-Siberian route. Formerly, though regular mails were not dispatched from Kobo letters bearing “Via Siberia” were accepted and forwarded to Port Arthur; but now even this cannot be done.

Judgment was delivered on the 20th ult. in the Osaka Appeal Court in the appeal of Carl Günther, in the employ of Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. of Kobo, against the decision of the Kobo Chiba Saibashi, by which he was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one month with labour, on a charge of wounding a coolie by firing a revolver at him on the 23rd January last. Judgment was to the effect that the decision of the Kobo Chiba Saibashi was quashed, and the defendant fined 100 yen with costs.

One of four cases of suspected plague which were detected among the operatives of the Gassed Yarn Spinning Company in Tokyo was declared to be genuine plague on the 26th ult.

Another infected operative died, and on the same day a fresh case was discovered and declared to be plague. Seven dead rats were afterwards found on the premises of the company.

The authorities in Osaka, as a precaution against plague, have ordered the destruction of all rats, especially those in the spinning mills. Measures will be vigorously enforced in order to clear the city before the influx of visitors to the Exhibition.

We are in receipt of a neat hand-book entitled *China and the Exhibition, 1903*, published by Ichijo Miwa, Koraibashi, Osaka. The book is intended to give foreigners a brief preliminary account of the character and object of the Fifth National Exhibition to be held at Osaka this year. It is a highly interesting publication. The letterpress is well worth reading and there are numerous pictures of the chief points of beauty and interest in Osaka and the vicinity; also list of names of dealers and manufacturers whose articles tourists may desire to inspect or purchase, and the addresses of the principal banks and public companies. The little book forms a valuable guide to the forthcoming Exhibition.

The main object of the Kaiser in visiting England has now at last been discovered—according to some wiseacres. Half-political half-matrimonial, this object was to tighten the bonds of amity between the two kindred nations by bringing about a marriage between his eldest son, the Crown Prince, and His Majesty's own cousin, Princess Alice of Albany. Doubtless the consent of King Edward, as head of his house, would be requisite for such a union; but it was surely not necessary for the Emperor to go specially to Sandringham for the purpose. His Majesty, in his time, played many parts, but this will have been the first occasion of his appearance in the role of a match-maker—which is more the business of a mother than a father. Besides, rumour at Berlin speaks of another marriage project which might command even more to the Emperor as combining business with love. This is the proposed union of the Crown Prince with the Princess Alexandra of Cumberland, a marriage which would have the effect of finally solving the Brunswick-Hanover question, exactly in the same way as the Schleswig-Holstein question was at last disposed of by the Emperor's own wedding with the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick.

A series of letters is appearing in *Madame's* under the general heading of “The First Ladies of the Day.” In the December issue the Right Hon. Lady Jenne gives us some three or four columns on the Empress of China which (says the *L. & C. Express*) we can only characterise as being very much of a muddle—and as it purports to extend over her life dates are very easily wanting. We should not in ordinary course have noticed the poor co. so such an article had it not been that the author has attained some distinction as a writer in the literary world. It behoves her, therefore, to be careful to write only about such subjects as she either knows or thoroughly understands; for we are treated to several very grotesque things such as “her adopted son Kwang Han Tung Chi.” We might also point out that the Empress has been a leading figure on the Chinese stage for not three years, but for something over 40 years. Again, Lady Jenne tells us that “even her bitterest detractors do not accuse her of gross immorality.” Now that is precisely and exactly what the Reform Party in China have in no uncertain terms charged to her. It will be needless, however, to go on to point out other inaccuracies, but people whose names are eminent should certainly be more circumspect in what they give out apparently for the benefit of those who are uninitiated.

The San Francisco-Honolulu cable (laid by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.) was opened to traffic yesterday.

General Subotitch has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Amur Territory. This command includes the Russian troops stationed in Manchuria.

The result of the Viceroy's Cup which was run at Calcutta on the 24th ult. was—*Vasto* 1, *Cedrone* 2, *Actine* 3. *Vasto* started at 6 to 1, *Cedrone* at 8 to 1 and *Actine* at 20 to 1. The favourites *Record*, *Reigns* and *Up Guards* were not placed.

A man who is believed to have wilfully set fire to about a hundred houses in Tokyo, being responsible for the loss of several lives, was arrested on the 25th ult. in Tokyo. He is but twenty-four years of age. He was arrested in October last on a charge of arson, but escaped from the police, when on the way from the prison to take his trial.

On the 20th November the keel was laid, in the dockyard of the Netherlands Shipbuilding Company, Amsterdam, of the second steamer of the Java-China-Japan line, to be constructed by this company. The first steamer, of which the keel was laid on September 15 last, will be named *Tjipun*, and the second *Tjimahi*. The delivery of the two vessels will probably occur in June and July respectively of this year.

No mail matter can at present be sent from Japan via Siberia. It appears that some time ago the Japanese Department of Communications received official notice from the Russian Administration to the effect that mail would not be conveyed by the Trans-Siberian route.

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A man who is believed to have wilfully set fire to about a hundred houses in Tokyo, being responsible for the loss of several lives, was arrested on the 25th ult. in Tokyo. He is but twenty-four years of age. He was arrested in October last on a charge of arson, but escaped from the police, when on the way from the prison to take his trial.

General Subotitch has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Amur Territory. This command includes the Russian troops stationed in Manchuria.

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A BRAVE CONSTABLE.

PARADE AT CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

A parade was held at the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon in connection with the presentation by H.E. the Governor, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., of the Royal Humane Society's medal and the Bellisios star (the latter carrying with it a donation of \$25) to P.C. Counsel, who, at the risk of his own life, saved five Chinese from drowning during the typhoon on the 18th July last. Their junk had been battered to pieces against masses of floating wreckage, and the people were clinging to the sinking boat in imminent peril of going down with it, when P.C. Counsel, carrying with him a buoy and life-line, went to their assistance and saved all five. The parade was under command of Mr. F. J. Badley, Captain Superintendent of Police, and the ceremony, which included the presentation of the S. John's Ambulance Society's certificate to seven members of the Force, was witnessed by Lady Blake, Mrs. F. J. Badley, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Commandant Pritchard, H.V.C., and Captain Archibald, A.D.C.

Addressing P.C. Counsel, His Excellency said—Constable Counsel, I have come here day to day to perform a very pleasing duty indeed, and that is to present you with two medals which you have most richly earned. On 18th July last, during a typhoon, you were on duty in Yumurti with a Chinese constable. A typhoon was blowing, and anybody who has seen a typhoon in this harbour knows what a scene of destruction there is at the Draywall. You saw a junk being destroyed and the occupants flung into the water, and you determined to save them if you possibly could. You sent the Chinese constable for assistance, but you did not wait for his return, and you yourself, having got a rope, ventured upon that seething mass of wreckage, and, alone and unarmed, you saved five people who would otherwise have perished. Now, there are several kinds of courage. There is the courage that carries men forward in the attack and the steadfast courage of resistance. The bravery that carries men to the front in the rush and swirl and excitement of the fight is a bravery that is common to all persons, and there are very few cases where men have been found deliberately risking it. But, there is a still higher form of courage, and that is the courage in which a man is prepared to sacrifice his life, if it be necessary, to preserve the lives of his fellow-creatures. You, Constable Counsel, have given a bright example of that courage, which was recognised by H.E. Major-General Gascoigne when the case came before him, and he forwarded your name to England, to the great central body of the Royal Humane Society, with a recommendation that you should be awarded the medal of the Society, which is never given except in exceptional instances, where men have risked their lives for the purpose of securing the safety of others. The local Society, the Bellisios Society, have also awarded you the Bellisios star. It is a great pleasure to me, on this occasion, to pin upon your breast this medal of the Royal Humane Society, that will always be a reminder to you of the brave deed you have done, and I hope, by an incentive to the other members to perform their duty likewise if the occasion should ever occur.

His Excellency then pinned the medal on Constable Counsel's right breast, and shaking hands with him said—I most heartily wish you long life to it.

After receiving the Bellisios star and the \$25 accompanying the decoration, Constable Counsel saluted and returned to his place in the ranks.

The following members of the Force were then presented by His Excellency with the certificate of the S. John's Ambulance Society:—Sergeant Garrol, Lance-Sergeant Brown, Lance-Sergeant Adlington, P.C. Pitt, P.C. Reid, P.C. Davis, and P.C. Caygill.

Addressing the parade, His Excellency continued—With reference to these certificates of the S. John's Ambulance Society, I wish to extend the scope of the Society in Hongkong, especially amongst the police. I hope we shall be able to spread the Society in the Colony; it is one of the most admirable and most useful societies at present existing, and its object the most praiseworthy—that of giving first-aid to the wounded. I may tell you that all the men who served in the South African war, more gave better and greater service, or more valuable, than the men of the S. John's Ambulance Society, two thousand of whom were sent out by the Society to South Africa. I myself was present when the medal for the war was awarded to a number of these men by His Majesty the King, and I was also present at the opening of the Memorial in St. John's Church by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in memory of those who fell during the war. I earnestly advise them, both Europeans and, if we can induce them, Indians and Chinese, to go through this course, and I intend to try to obtain the adhesion of a large number of people outside the Force. I may tell you that in England not only are the members of the Police Force, so trained, but almost every man in the employ of the great railway companies has gone through the training. The consequence is that when an accident occurs there is hardly an instance that one or two men who know exactly what to do fail to come forward to the assistance of the injured. I was present at the competition for this shield, given by the railway companies every year, and a most interesting competition it was. The men, six or eight to a squad, were formed up, and some boys, each bearing on a card, on his back, a description of the injury he was supposed to be suffering from, were placed before them. Every man then took possession of his patient for the time being, and the injury he was supposed to be suffering from, and then proceeded to treat him, under the supervision of a medical doctor. The shield was awarded to the best team. I should like to have an annual competition of this kind here, for it gives a great interest to the work and assists in perfecting the training. In the case of an accident, the first ten or fifteen minutes might make the difference of life and death, especially here, in this harbour, in connection with the apparently drowned, where the proper course has been taken, it means, as I say, very often the difference between life and death, and therefore hope that all the Europeans in the Force, and, if possible, as many of the other men as can be made to understand, will go through this course. I hear that Dr. Bell has been kind enough to go through it with the men up to the present, and I think there will be no difficulty in securing the assistance of the other medical men of the Colony, because in a matter of this kind I find that the medical men are always ready to come forward. I commend this to the Force, and congratulate those men who have now got their certificates, and I hope it will be my pleasant duty before long to distribute more certificates for efficiency amongst the men of the Hongkong Police Force.

This concluded His Excellency's remarks, and the parade was shortly afterwards dismissed.

A VISIT TO HANOI.

The following are some impressions of a recent visit to Hanoi:

The Exhibition, during the last few days, has passed entirely into the background, overshadowed by the Congress of Orientalists. Official delegates and servants of many countries, from Norway to Japan, have congregated in this quiet but progressive city to discuss important scientific questions concerning especially the Far East. Arrangements had been so well timed that the delegates coming from Europe via Suez and Saigon, and those from China and Japan via Hongkong, arrived within a day or two of each other and all were able to be present, on the 4th December, at the solemn inauguration. Governor-General Bent opened the Congress with a speech, which was answered by delegates from different countries selected for the purpose. Work commenced the same afternoon at 3 p.m. and continued steadily every day from 8 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. with only an interval for dinner. The Congress was formally closed on the afternoon of the 8th December, after passing several important resolutions, amongst which, one stating its own official designation to be 'Premier Congrès International des Etudes d'Extrême-Orient,' a title which promises a new series of Oriental Congresses especially adopted for those who study the Far East.

To give the savants some relaxation from their arduous labours, excursions and entertainments were arranged. M. Finet, the Director of 'L'Ecole Francaise de l'Extrême-Orient,' who was named President of the Congress, gave a dinner (40 persons) in honour of its members on the 8th December, when a polyglot series of toasts was pronounced, including the principal languages of the old continent, from Norway to China, and from Japan to Madagascar. There was a pleasant excursion to Phu-tu-sou on 7th December (Sunday) and the Governor-General gave a dinner to 53 persons on 8th December. The following days, 9th and 10th December, were taken up by an excursion by railway to the Porto de Chine (Nan-Kuan), to the terminus of the French line at the frontier boundary-stone. The Orientalists were hospitably entertained by the French garrison at Longson, where Commandant Deloncle and the officers had prepared a dinner to 100 persons for their reception. The hospitality shown individually by all these officials was on a par with that of the Government, which, as is well known, offered free passage from any part of the world and free lodgings to all official delegates of Governments and Institutions.

The rendering of the first Oriental Congress still more interesting was the presence of members associated with the early (though not very remote) history of French colonisation in Tonkin. There was the striking figure of Jean Dupuis, the pioneer in the heroic period; there was the nephew of Francis Garnier who gave his life for this now flourishing French Colony; and there was the Italian Consul-General of Hongkong, Cav. Volpicelli, whose advent in Tonkin, in 1855, put an end to the war, and had inaugurated the era of pacification.

At all the *festas* enthusiastic toasts to Jean Dupuis were made and his heroic exploits remembered. The grey-headed pioneer was much touched by the universal remembrance of his past actions. His modesty is equal to his former daring and enterprise, and it was evident he was surprised at the general admiration for deeds which to him had come quite naturally.

A happy coincidence closed the Congress of Orientalists on the 8th December, the 73rd birthday of Jean Dupuis, and the occasion was celebrated by some of the old residents of Hanoi by the presentation, in the Hanoi Hotel, of a work of art to the venerable pioneer, whose French one heard on the banks of the Red River.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

The *Navy and Military Record* of the 4th ult. says:—Commander Open, in his very able lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday last, advocated the abolition of that "non-existent" the marine, a position which Lord Charles Beresford not only assented but completely backed. Lord C. Beresford did not, however, say that the crack gunner in the Royal Navy is at this moment a marine. The *Ocean* stands at present the best gunnery battleship in the world, for it was a marine artillery man who lowered Petty Officer Grounds's score of eight hits for eight rounds in a minute with the 6-inch gun by getting in nine hits for nine rounds in the same time, and the next best shot in the *Ocean* was another marine artilleryman. As Lord Charles Beresford pointed out, most accurately, a marine can do what a seaman can do; but a seaman must enter as a boy and a marine as a man. In every ship where gunnery has been raised to a science the seaman gunners have been encouraged to compete with the marine gunners, and they have, done their best to bring credit to their line in the service. It is no argument to say that had these crack gunners joined as bluejackets they would have been equally efficient, for by the time they determined to join the marines they were too old to enter as sailor boys, and the success they have achieved as gunners shows that they have succeeded in the marines.

A sporting correspondent relates a good anecdote concerning a young and popular referee the other day, and the incident has more to do with the merit of being true. Mr. Whistler, over as we will dub him, was officiating down in Lincolnshire, and as the game rolled along he was convinced of the fact that his decisions were not acceptable to the crowd. Very frequently he was rewarded with hooting and much marks of disapproval, but he continued to do his duty as he conceived it. "The match at last came to an end, and it was with some fear that Mr. Whistler faced the crowd and the 'music' as he was coming off. He had to pass through a noisy knot on the way to the dressing room. This looked an angry party, and the referee feared the worst as one fierce-looking man advanced towards him. Thought Mr. Whistler: 'This fellow means mischief.' Now my old schoolmaster always said: 'Be wary of outlaws to a quarrel, but whatever you do get in the first blow, ill do it.' With this resolve Mr. Whistler walked on, and when his possible assailant approached, perhaps for the purpose of wounding him, Mr. Whistler, up with his clenched fist and hit him on the nose. The spectator who had looked so ominous, blustered out that he meant no harm, and shrank away, while all the other people said: 'By Jove, that chap's a fighter.' And they left him alone. But, added Mr. Whistler with a merry twinkle in his eye to me, 'They didn't know that I am a much better runner than a boxer.' This is a new way of handling a crowd, and it's quite

THE WELL-KNOWN LIEBIG COMPANY EXTRACT now bears, in addition to the blue signature J. v. Liebig, a new name made from the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company's initial, Lomea—such a simple device to prevent mistakes, we wonder was not thought of before.

HAMBURG LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 26th November.

Already before this letter is written news will undoubtedly have reached Hongkong of the heavy loss which Germany has sustained in the death of Friedrich Alfred Krupp, the head of the enormous iron and steel works bearing his name, who died on November 22nd at his private residence in Essen. No clearer or more expressive testimony as to the great worth and valuable influence of the late Mr. Krupp can be given than that which is contained in the German Emperor's admirable despatch of condolence to the directorate of the works at Essen; and the Emperor's opinion, judging by the publications and articles in the newspapers and by the sorrow and grief manifested on all sides, is shared by all classes throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. His name, says the Emperor, "is most closely and intimately associated with the development of the iron industry, and of the sciences of gunnery, of fortification, and of shipbuilding. He was unsurpassed in his model care for his work-people. Together with his officials and thousands of his employees, to whom he in patriotic sentiment was ever unswervingly devoted, felt his unexpected loss most painfully." It has been said of the late Mr. Krupp that enormous agricultural power has never been so little misused as was the case with that which lay in the hands of this one single man. How great was his power and how widespread his consequent influence, can be estimated and more fully comprehended after glancing at the following figures:

According to an estimate of the 1st of April, 1901, about 46,000 people, inclusive of 3,823 officials, were employed in the Krupp works. Of these 25,000 were occupied in the ironworks factory at Essen, 2,958 in the steel factory and works at Bockum, 4,716 in the Germania Shipbuilding Yard at Kiel, 6,291 in the various coal-mines, and 6,162 in other hardware works at Aman. In addition to the above-mentioned works there are also blast furnaces at Rheinhausen, Emden, Nienburg, and Duisburg as well as nearly six hundred iron pits, numerous coal-mines, quarries, sand-pits, and a gun-trial ground of more than ten miles in length.

In the ironworks factory at Essen alone there were in the year 1901 about 5,500 machinists, 2,200 rolling machines, 141 steam-hammers, 63 hydraulic presses, 323 stationary boilers, 513 steam-engines of from 2 to 3,500 horse-power, 329 electric motors, and 591 cranes with a total lifting capacity of no less than 6,327,900 kilograms.

With regard to the accommodation and other establishments provided for the welfare and comfort of the employees, the estimate of the 1st of April, 1900, showed that there were work-people's colonies established in seven separate districts with 4,210 dwelling-houses for the work-people; to the foundry at Essen alone there belonged one hospital already, whilst another was in course of construction; two sanatoriums, one convalescent home, one other institution; as well as one workmen's barracks, one restaurant, 2 lodging-houses, each with capacity for accommodating 30 unmarried workmen, one club-house for the officials, one club-house for the foremen, one practical school for instruction and practice in household duties, one industrial school for adults, 3 industrial schools for children, one free library, etc. Apart from the tremendous expenses incurred in providing the above accommodation for the greater comfort of their employees, very large sums are expended annually by the firm in insuring the work-people against illness, accidents, and loss of property. In the one year 1900 a sum of more than £75,000 was spent on insurance alone, whilst the total expenditure for that year on insurance and on subscriptions to various charitable societies and organisations was more than double that sum.

Up till the commencement of this year 39,560 guns of all calibres—apart from armour plates and almost every other conceivable kind of war-material—have been constructed and sold by the Krupp firm, to find a ready market in every foreign state of any importance in the world.

The private yearly income of the late Mr. Krupp, who was the richest and the most heavily taxed man in the whole of Germany, is estimated at close upon £1,000,000 sterling.

A REFEREE'S STORY.

A sporting correspondent relates a good anecdote concerning a young and popular referee the other day, and the incident has more to do with the merit of being true. Mr. Whistler, over as we will dub him, was officiating down in Lincolnshire, and as the game rolled along he was convinced of the fact that his decisions were not acceptable to the crowd. Very frequently he was rewarded with hooting and much marks of disapproval, but he continued to do his duty as he conceived it. "The match at last came to an end, and it was with some fear that Mr. Whistler faced the crowd and the 'music' as he was coming off. He had to pass through a noisy knot on the way to the dressing room. This looked an angry party, and the referee feared the worst as one fierce-looking man advanced towards him. Thought Mr. Whistler: 'This fellow means mischief.' Now my old schoolmaster always said: 'Be wary of outlaws to a quarrel, but whatever you do get in the first blow, ill do it.' With this resolve Mr. Whistler walked on, and when his possible assailant approached, perhaps for the purpose of wounding him, Mr. Whistler, up with his clenched fist and hit him on the nose. The spectator who had looked so ominous, blustered out that he meant no harm, and shrank away, while all the other people said: 'By Jove, that chap's a fighter.' And they left him alone. But, added Mr. Whistler with a merry twinkle in his eye to me, 'They didn't know that I am a much better runner than a boxer.' This is a new way of handling a crowd, and it's quite

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[NEWS VIA CYCLOPS.]

VENEZUELA.

London, 21st December.

France has asked the Venezuelan Government for the most favourable treatment in settlement of her claims.

2nd December.

Great Britain and Germany today transmitted to the United States Notes detailing their reservation regarding arbitration.

MR. CHAMBRAY.

London, 21st December.

Mr. Chambray has arrived at Zanzibar, and has had audience of the Sultan. At a luncheon given by the British residents, Mr. Chambray referred to the question of a subsidised British direct line. The *Good Hope* has sailed for Durban.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

London, 21st December.

The Italian Budget for the year 1901-92 shows a surplus of twenty-four million lire. A surplus of sixteen million is (2) was anticipated.

LEICESTER FOOTBALL.—SOUTH v. SOUTH.

London, 21st December.

In the football match between North v. South, the North scored one goal and two tries and the South two goals.

VIRTUE INDIGNE.

London, 21st December.

The Press, commenting on the Hindoo divorce case, severely blame the toleration extended to the "smart set" by the real leaders of society.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE UNDERSECRETARIALSHIP.

London, 21st December.

There is a strong rumour that Earl Percy succeeds Lord Cranborne at the Foreign Office shortly.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

London, 21st December.

A joint land conference, which has assembled at Dublin, includes Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists.

THE TURKESTAN EARTHQUAKE.

London, 22nd December.

It is estimated that 16,000 houses have been destroyed, and 2,500 people killed at Andijan. Rumblings continue. The excavation of the ruins is proceeding. Despite Government assistance, the inhabitants are undergoing the utmost privations.

MR. JOHN WOODBURY'S SUCCESSOR.

London, 22nd December.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Andrew H. Anderson Leitch Fraser, C.S.I., to succeed Sir John Woodbury as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SOMALILAND.

London, 22nd December.

The Royal Engineers at Abbershot have been ordered to prepare a telegraph section for service in Somaliland.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S JOURNEY.

London, 22nd December.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught boarded H.M.S. *Renown* on a short visit. They sailed in the evening.

NEWS VIA SHANGHAI.

VENEZUELA.

London, 30th December.

It is understood that the attitude of President Roosevelt in regard to the proposed Venezuelan arbitration is based upon the position he took in his message in favour of adjudication of all international disputes by the Hague tribunal. Having declared himself so recently as the present month in favour of the reference of such matters to a court rather than to an individual, he founds himself in a difficult position in respect to the Venezuela controversy.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

Calcutta, 3rd December.

Lord Curzon and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught made a state entry into Delhi to-day: processions were a sumptuous one, all of the participants being mounted on richly caparisoned elephants and these in the immediate train of the Viceroy and Duke and Duchess comprising a body of Indian princes who constitute the royal guard.

MOROCCO.

London, 30th December.

Graves results are apprehended from the success of the rebels in Morocco. The Sultan has been driven to his palace at Fez, and it is expected that an attack on that town will be made and that the forces of the sultan will be unable to withstand the rebels. S. Times.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' S.N. CO.

The following memorial of Viceroy Yuan Shikai in connection with the above-named Company has appeared in four of the northern native papers and is translated in the *Shanghai Mercury*:

The China Merchants' Steamship Company has its headquarters in Shanghai with branch offices at all the Treaty ports. Its business is the transportation of passengers and goods. The late Viceroy Li Hong-chang was the pioneer of the enterprise and appointed officials to manage it for many years, which has been successful with successful results. In time the late Viceroy Li appointed Taotai Sheng Shien-hui to be the Company's Director-General, but all important matters should be referred to the High Commissioner of Peiping. It was agreed that twenty per cent. of the annual profits should be paid to the Government, and he remitted to Peiping to serve as funds for the Peiping schools and other expenses in connection with the Province. All the foregoing conditions are on record. The Memorialist in the second month of the current year, when business was at a standstill owing to the great disturbances in the North, appointed Shen Jen-hu, Taotai of Tung-yung, to proceed to Shanghai for the purpose of informing the Managers of the Company and devising a plan of reparation and also investigating the matters of the Company. While at the time the Memorialist was passing through Shanghai it happened that Sheng Shien-hui was mourning for his father. Criticisms were levelled at the Company, and merchants were feeling unsettled. In consequence the shares of the company fell in value. The Memorialist at the time personally instructed the Managers to conform to established regulations and to act in accord with the merchants in restoring matters. The Memorialist further instructed them to use their best efforts in the management and to remit the regular percentage of the profits. All important matters relating to the Company should be referred to the Memorialist, while ordinary matters could be referred to Sheng Shien-hui, who is nearer at hand. Thus capital could be preserved, profit and power could be depended upon and a successful enterprise of many years' standing might not be destroyed. Whether the Memorialist was right or wrong, he prays for instructions.

Rescript: "The said Viceroy is hereby commanded to use his best efforts in managing the said Company."

EASTMAN'S

FILMS, KODAKS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

ACHEE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

THE SHANGHAI EVACUATION QUESTION.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:

NOTICE.

Communications respecting *Advertisements*, *Subscriptions*, *Printing*, *Binding*, &c., should be addressed to *DAILY PRESS* only, and special business matters to the *Manager*.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of *DAILY PRESS* should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: *Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.*

Licker's, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, Ice House Street,

5 Cases of MISTELA BLANCA;
75 Cases of PORT WINE;
50 Cases of MISTELA CLARET;
10 Cases CLARET;
5 Cases CLARET;
3 Cases CHAMPAGNE;

20 Cases WHISKY.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [170]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 8th JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, TENNIS NET, ONE JINRICK-SHA and ONE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLE; &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [172]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, Ice House Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS. Comprising—
SATSUMA and CLOISONNE VASES, LACQUERED TEA TABLES and PANELS, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERED FIRE SCREENS, OIL PAINTINGS, JAPANESE PICTURES, TEA SETS, LACQUERED ALBUMS; &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [171]

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PAINTINGS, JAPANESE PICTURES,

TEA SETS, LACQUERED ALBUMS;

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [174]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest at the rate of 8% per centum per Annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 9th day of February, 1903, up to the actual date of payment of the same.

Shareholders are requested to note that, upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' Receipt for payment of the Call, and surrender of existing Certificates of the Shares pertaining thereto, new Share Certificates will be issued bearing an endorsement of the payment of the said Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. K. FOOT HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [175]

STEAMSHIP "CALEDONIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* from Bordeaux ex s.s. *President Léon Laffier*, in connection with above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon, to-day, 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 13th inst., at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [168]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"TIROL"

Captain Bradfield, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON.

The Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [168]

SEND IN

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS for the

HONGKONG PAGES of the

"DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE"

TO-DAY

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [168]

LADIES' DIRECTORY

THE Publishers would be glad to receive

ADDITIONS and CHANGES of ADDRESS

TO-DAY.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [159]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA FOR 1903.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.
88 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH AND LETTERED, \$1.

On Sale at
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Hongkong,
Shanghai and Yokohama;

MESSRS. W. BEEWER & CO., Hongkong and
Shanghai;

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., Amoy;

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., Foochow;

The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong; and
at the London Office: 131, Fleet Street.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

M. R. CHADWICK, K.E.W.

DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [334]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 6th JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, Ice House Street,

5 Cases of MISTELA BLANCA;
75 Cases of PORT WINE;
50 Cases of MISTELA CLARET;
10 Cases CLARET;
5 Cases CLARET;
3 Cases CHAMPAGNE;

20 Cases WHISKY.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [170]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 19th JANUARY, 1903, at 3 P.M., on the spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be sold at the Auctioneer's Office, for erection of BOOTHS and MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Racecourse, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS:—Cash.

For Conditions of Sale, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [147]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorised Mr. W. E. PUCHER to Sign our FIRM by PROCUATION.

SANDER, WIELER & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [138]

NOTICE.

M R. ERNST OTTO STRUCKMEYER

has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Hongkong and in China.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [121]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GEORGE DIXWELL FEARON in our Firm Ceased on the 31st December, 1902. Mr. EDWIN ALFRED STANTON is authorised to Sign the FIRM's NAME from this date.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, 1st January, 1903. [149]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of our late partner, Mr. F. A. BROCKELMANN, in our firm ceased on the 31st December, a.p.

The business will be carried on under the same style as hitherto by the remaining partners, Mr. H. HEYN and Mr. E. R. FUHRMAN.

Mr. CHRISTIAN NONCHEN, our Manager in Tientsin, has been authorised to SIGN the FIRM.

Mr. ARNO EMANUEL and Mr. CARL THIEL have been authorised to SIGN our FIRM by PROCUATION.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [121]

NOTICE.

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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [121]

NOTICE.

INSURANCES

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.
CASH SECURITY £625,719
TOTAL LOSS PAID £6,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [142]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [28]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [26]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED TO ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May 1895. [27]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [198]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [113]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1901.
£15,792,693.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS 2,695,548 5 2

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892. [1796]

"TURBAINE"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(Established 1888.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.
P. LEMAIRE & CO.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [73]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

GRACA & CO., Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards, Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., &c., in the style and Coloured Colotypes, Assortment of Postage and Stamp-Albums, Lenses, Hinges, Tweezers and other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class a/c. [2754]

TEAKWOOD STEAMER FOR SALE

112 feet by 18 feet 6 inches.
by 7 feet 6 inches.

Speed, 12 miles. Draft, 5 feet 6 inches mean.
Cargo Capacity, 100 tons.
ENGINES: C.S.C. 13 inches and 26 inches
by 16 inches stroke.

BOLTER: 10 feet long by 9 feet diam., 120 lbs.
Pressure.

Accommodation for Passengers and Crew.
Complete Deck and Engine room Outfit.
Built in 1890.

Photo and Specification to be obtained from—
W. S. BATLEY & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1902. [1107]

WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,

14, DES VIEUX ROAD. [2746]

A. LING & CO.,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

FURNITURE STORE,
FASHIONABLE CENTRE, CARPETS,
ELECTRO-PLATE, LIQUOR FRAMES,
and FOOCHEW LACQUERED WARE.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [235]

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SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOEGEY.

THE ART OF GOAL-GETTING.

It is quite common to take up a newspaper and find the football reporter who treats of the Association game lamenting the all-important fact that goals were scarce in the League match that he attended. The scribe aforesaid assures the public that the Rangers, the Rovers, or the Wanderers could perform all kinds of miracles in the middle of the playing area but kick a goal. Surely my experience is shared by numerous other folk, who will also have noticed that the Rovers were quite the equal of the Rangers except in shooting at goal, where the Rovers were so much the superior side that they were the victors by the convincing score of one goal to none. I assure my Association friends that I am in no wise exaggerating. Any student of the game must be struck by the fact that as a rule scores are small in these days, and I solemnly declare that I heard a man say the other day that goal-getting was a lost art, and that we knew as much about the science of scoring as we did of the secret of the Cremonese varnish for violins, and of the production of that luscious deep-blue tinge which is the mystery of old Crown Derby china. This man was fond of exaggeration, but I can positively affirm that a friend who is associated with one of the old and most honoured clubs in the League, has asked me what I think of the proposal to enlarge the goal itself so as to avoid so many drawn games, and so as to help forwards in their shooting. But I am one of those conservative sportsmen who object to tinkering with the implements of our pastimes, and who do not look with favour upon these patty schemes which would do no good. If the mouth of the goal was widened there would be just the same possibility of drawn games, which are not so hurtful to football as a sport as they are to cricket. At the summer recreation of the nation a drawn match is a nuisance, inasmuch as all effort, time, and money have been wasted; but at football an indecisive issue conclusively proves that the teams are on a fair measure of equality, and at least on this particular day were on all fours for ninety minutes. If forwards cannot shoot a big ball about 27 inches in circumference through a space eight yards wide and eight feet high, then they ought not to play football. I do not think the art of goal-getting is as assiduously cultivated as it was years ago, and hence the lighter scoring. It is true that teams are more on an equality than ever they were, but in my opinion we see fewer goals, especially fewer thrilling goals in our League and Cup-tie struggles, because the modern forward is generally a degenerate. There has been so much nonsense talked about the effectiveness of combination and the necessity of passing that a forward in these days loses all his individuality in nine cases out of ten. If he has any genius for football in his toe, he must not show it, else he will be accused of selfishness, of hugging the ball, and the spectator will take particularly good care to shoot at the poor fellow until he is imbued with the idea that as soon as he gets possession his sole duty is to part with the ball to somebody else. What is the result? There is too much so-called passing, too much pushing the ball this way, that way, and the other way, too little individual character thrown into the game, and far too little dribbling and shooting. That is why the art of goal-getting is not so apparent as of yore.

THE MODERN FORWARD.

This brings us to a consideration of the character of the modern forward. The professional forwards as a body try to play as if they were all cast in one mould, and in my opinion the amateur in the attacking department is often much the cleverer. In the first place the professional forward is as a rule not overburdened with brains, and the passing system is so drilled into him that he thinks it his duty to do nothing else, and to go round about for the nearest way to goal. Probably he has never heard of the mathematical axiom that two sides of a triangle are greater than the third, for if by running along the base of a triangle he could reach a certain spot first he would prefer to make the ball complete the two sides before doing so. There is no directness in his method, and he mistakes all this tracery of mosaic patterns on the grass for finesse and trickery. But he adapts his plan because he knows so little of the art of dribbling of keeping the ball at his toe quite under control while he weaves his way through his opponents. The modern forward as a rule has elementary ideas of drawing his enemies to him by a little strategy, by a do ging dribble, and then when he has done so, passing quickly along the grass to one of his side, who is better placed. If a young fellow tries to do this now the modern denounces him and frightens the poor fellow. Besides he does not practice shooting as he ought to do. I remember once having a chat with William Merleth, the captain of Fawcett City, a player whom I consider the finest outside right in Great Britain. Now he has superb command of the ball on the run can dribble a snake-like course, and can shoot like a marksman. But how did he gain such proficiency? Well, as a lad he always had a ball at his toe, and was very fond of dribbling the leather eighty or ninety yards along a causeway, and at various stages on this track pegs were driven into the ground, and it was his practice to rush along and steer the ball round each peg on his journey and still keep

it in the course. He entered races of this description in Wales, and also entered goal-kicking competitions—the ball having to be sent through a space about the size of a cupboard door from a distance of twenty yards. This, of course, is just what was required, and I have often thought that young professionals who want to improve their play, and trainers who are anxious to improve their team, should work on this system. Surely it is calculated to give a man skill and confidence, for after all it is impossible to play football at all without belief in one's own abilities. The amateur forwards of the day are to my mind when at all good, much better players than professionals, for they go straight for goal without waste of time, they show more of the triumph of mind over matter in the manipulation of the big ball, and are often better shots. This is because their individuality has not been killed by trying to make men all alike as peas in a pod. The modern professional forward is seldom capable of shooting on a run for goal, of volleying a ball instantaneously from a centre into the netted space. It is too much the fashion to trap the ball before playing it; that is to say, the forward taps it down the sole of his boot until it is stationary, until it is dead, and then he lets fly if, in the meantime, he is not hustled, bored, or robbed. This trapping of the ball means loss of time, spells dalliance, and produces hesitation. At football, delay is dangerous. A forward near goal wants to take the ball on the move, and as the Sectsman say, drive it home. We do not require our goals enlarging, but we want to develop the individuality of our forwards to a greater extent than now and combine personal ability with passing power, while within easy range of goal we require instantaneous shooting, taking the ball as it rolls with the instep of the foot, and not with the toe, which presents such a small degree of surface to the leather that accuracy of aim becomes increasingly difficult. I feel sure that if my ideas are adopted we shall hear less of the cry that goal-getting is a lost art.

PAST AND PRESENT.

In days of long ago we used to hear of Preston North End scoring in wholesale fashion: In 1883-84 they put on the books 171 goals against 50, but how far is even this compared with their record of 1885-86, when in 64 matches they had the colossal cheek to notch 318 goals against 60, an average of over 5 to 1. I have a vivid recollection of Preston obtaining 14 to 9 against Notts, 12 to 1 against Bolton Wanderers, and 11 to 1 against Aston Villa, not to emphasise their well-known bag of 26 to 0 against Derby in an English Cup-tie. But granting that Preston were in a class by themselves and have never been approached for either deadliness of attack or soundness of defence, let us come to more modern days. In 1891-92, when Sudders were the League champions, they chalked up 217 goals against 67 in the season. Again, in 1894-95 we saw Sunderland thrash Derby County 8-0 and Queen's Park 8-1. Now last Saturday Sunderland and the Albion could not shoot a goal in their League match. Just compare this with the meetings of the twain a few years ago, for in October, 1892, Sunderland trampled on the "Throstles" by 8-1, and again in January, 1895, by 7-1. It is when I think of these things that I cannot help lamenting the impotence as a general rule of the up-to-date passing machine which is known as a professional forward. If we look down the merit table of the First Division of the League we shall see that only West Bromwich Albion, Derby County, and Liverpool have averaged two goals per match in their scoring and the Albion alone have an average of 2-1 in goals for the campaign. I want to lay some stress on the Albion of West Bromwich, because until they faced Sunderland at Roker Park, the "Throstles" had done what no other team in either division of the League had accomplished—they had scored in every match of the season. Again, in 1894-95 we saw Sunderland thrash Derby County 8-0 and Queen's Park 8-1. 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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring near Kowloon are in the 4th, nearest Hongkong, & midway between Hongkong and Kowloon are, and these vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	PELUS	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Stallard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
LONDON	GLENLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	To-morrow.
LONDON & MARSEILLES VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	BALLAARAT	Brit. str.	—	F. Summers	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	ANTENOE	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
LONDON	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd February.
LONDON	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th February.
LIVERPOOL	TIDEUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
LIVERPOOL	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th February.
MAISSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP V. SPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Daylight.
MAISSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	LAOS	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
MAISSEILLES, ANTWERP & AMSTERDAM	OPOACK	Brit. str.	2 m.	C. Polack	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
MAISSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP V. SPORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Jaburg	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Daylight.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	KONIG ALBERT	Ger. str.	—	B. Buhle	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	NURNBERG	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	—	v. Binsz	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	F. Hutton	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	HERMANN LERCHE	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On or about 7th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	MOSUL	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On or about 10th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 13th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TOSC MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Trabridge	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	PARKING	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	—		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S. CO.	On 19th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 9th inst., at Daylight
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TAITAN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 12th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	BANCA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 16th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TSUJIN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Daylight.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	KASUBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	HANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WHAMPAA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	FEUCHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	SZECHUAN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TIROL	Ans. str.	—	C. D. Bonnet, R. N.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	COR. MANDEL	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 17th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	NINGPO	Brit. str.	1 m.	I. Gote	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TAIPEW	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. W. Groves	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	DAISEI MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 8 A.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	KAIPO	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	ROHILDA MARU	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Bishop	MITSUI, BUSSAN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	ZAPERO	Brit. str.	—	R. R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	ROBI	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	TAITAN	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	NAKSAN	Brit. str.	—	G. G. Payne	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	PERIN	Brit. str.	—	F. R. Longden, R. N.	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	On or about 24th inst.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	HOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.

SHIPPING.

VESSEL ON THE BERTH

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAKSANG."

Captain Goto Payne will be despatched as above to TAIPEW, the 7th January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1902.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY."

Captain E. J. Stallard will be despatched as above to MORROW, the 7th January, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND."

Captain Hutton will be despatched as above on the 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

C. & J. T. TAYLOR, Agents.

C. & J. TAYLOR, 136, H. St., S. E. 1.

London, 1st Jan., 1903.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Ellis will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th January, 1903, at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is fitted throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

It is to be a sure the additional comfort of passenger, the Steamer of the Company have electric light fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

STEAM FOR ODESSA VIA PORTS.

(Taking Charge for Colombo on 1st Port Said).

THE Russian Steamer

"HERMANN LERCHE."

will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 10th January.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

BRADLEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903.

"MOGUL" ... About 19th Jan.

"HINDUSTAN" ... 15th Jan.

"SHIMOSA" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

5th January.

ACADEMIC DOCKS—Madeleine & others.

ADMIRAL DOCKS—Pak Kung, 11, M.S. Whitton, Forum, Maclay, Empress of China, Hatton, Cosmopolitan Dock—Brand, Heinrich Muller, Triton.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 5th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRENEUS"	On 11th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKING"	On 22nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOME"	On 28th January.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"PELUS"	On 6th January.
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 20th January.
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 3rd February.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.

LIVERPOOL BERTH.

LIVERPOOL	TAKING CARGO AT LONDON RATES	TO SAIL
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 24th January.
LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 20th February.

CONTINENTAL BERTH.

MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and AMSTERDAM	"OOPACK"	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and AMSTERDAM	"OOPACK"	On 14th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, via "PAKING"	"PAKING"	On 24th January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PELUS"	On 6th January.
The S.S. "PELUS" from Amoy has arrived, and leaves for London to-day.		
The S.S. "TELEMACHus" left Singapore on the 31st December, and was expected here on the 5th January.		
The S.S. "PROMETHEUS" left Singapore on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.		
For Freight, apply to		

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHIEFOO	"HANGCHOW"	On 6th January.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPAA"	On 6th January.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOV"	On 7th January.
AMOY and MANILA	"SUNGKHIANG"	On 7th January.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 8th January.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 8th January.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIEONG"	On 15th January.
MANILA (THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS.)	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th January.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TSINAN"	On 21st January.

The steamer "TSINAN" left Port Darwin on 5th inst. for this port, via Manila, and is expected to arrive here on the 16th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [11]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th
AND AMOY	T. W. GHOVINS	January, at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th
AND AMOY	T. OGATA	January,
ANPING and TAKOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 7th
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	T. SAITO	January,
AND AMOY	I. GOTO	WEDNESDAY, 14th

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front promises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusei Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 6th January, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct.	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
RUELL	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct.	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1930	A. H. Notley		
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. [17]

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship "TAIYUAN," Captain W. B. Brown, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [18]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

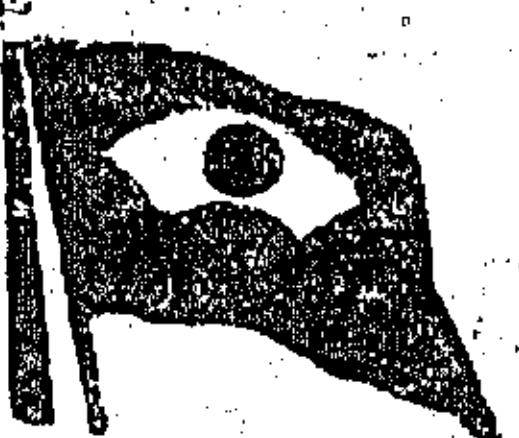
THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Lin. are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDIA CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [18]



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA IN
48 HOURS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ROHILLA MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Gtown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU."

Magistic and Accommodation Comfortable.

Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed.

Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI-BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Prince's Buildings, Ico House Street,

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [18]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-

PORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUZU, POET SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,

ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH

AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,

VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and

MALAGA.)

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA."

Captain Duckstein having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature by the Undersigned and to

take immediate delivery of their Goods from

alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before NOON,

To-DAY, the 2nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be

handed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject

